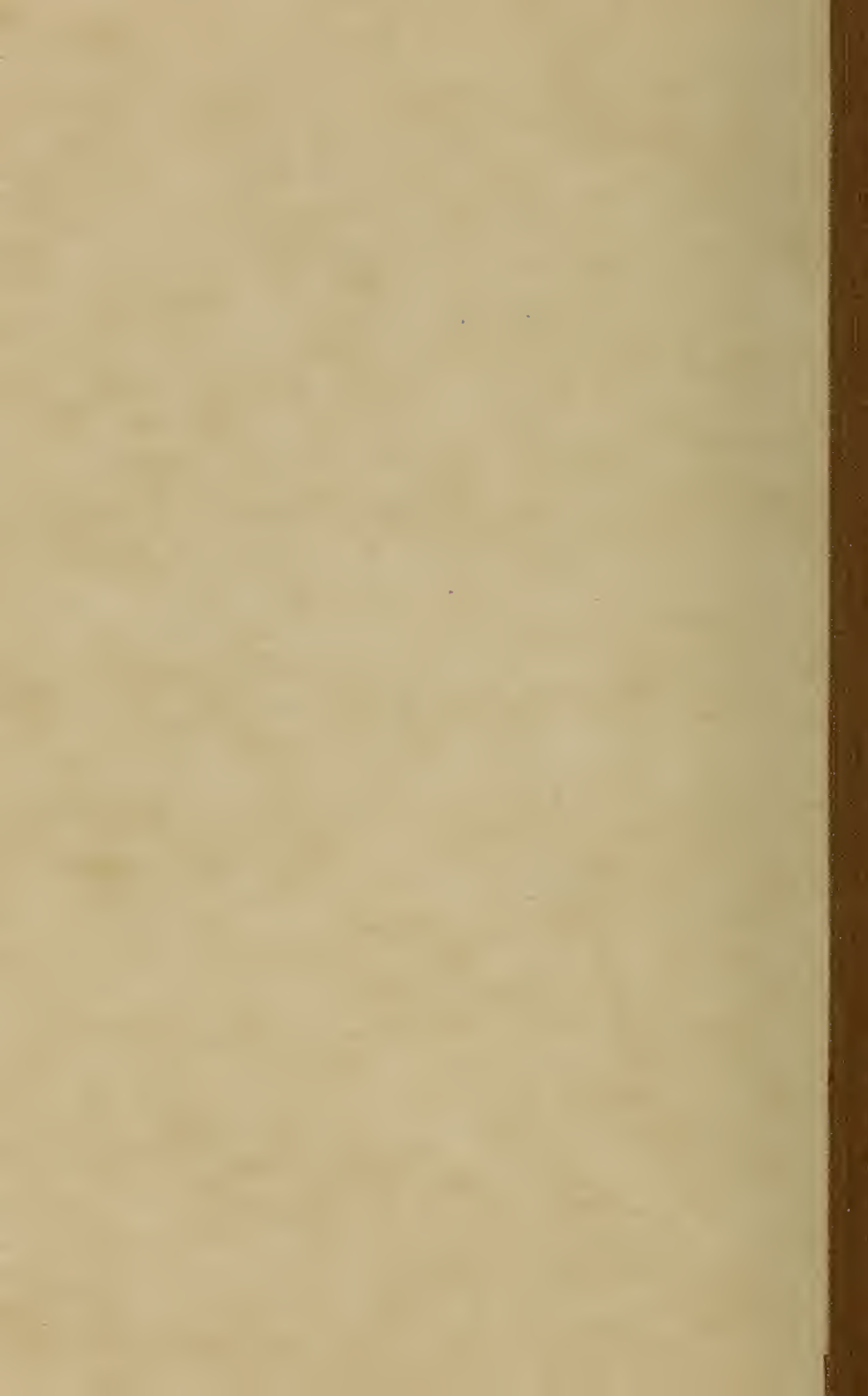


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Historical Sketch

OF

Beloit College.



HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF
BELOIT COLLEGE

Founded at Beloit, Wis., June 24, 1847.

Prepared in compliance with an invitation from the Commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Education, and agreeably to a resolution of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association, for the National Centennial Exposition for 1876.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & CULVER,
Printers and Stereotypers.
1876.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BELOIT COLLEGE.

ORIGIN.

THE course of migration in our country runs naturally from east to west on lines of latitude; there was thus a large infusion of New England elements in the stream of human life which first poured in to occupy the territory of Wisconsin and northern Illinois. Puritan ideas of the home, the school, the church and the college were transplanted and took root here with the first upturning of the prairie sod. They were especially cherished in the Congregational and Presbyterian churches organized. Hence, within ten years of the time when the Indian council fires were extinguished by the Black Hawk war, representatives of these churches were gathered in council, praying together and thinking on a college. These thoughts were deepened, in conference with others at a convention of representatives of those two denominations from the northwestern states, held at Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1844. They became defined and matured in four successive conventions, held in that and the following year, for the specific purpose of considering what could be done for the promotion of higher education for Wisconsin and

northern Illinois. These deliberations resulted in a unanimous judgment of a convention, which numbered sixty-eight members, that a college for young men, and a female seminary of the highest order for young women, should be established, one in Wisconsin and the other in Illinois, near to the border line of the two states. The college was located at Beloit, Wis.; the female seminary was subsequently located at Rockford, Ill. In October, 1845, the fourth convention adopted a form of charter, and elected a Board of Trustees, to whom was committed the charge of carrying forward the enterprise. Beloit was selected as the place for the college, because it was central and easy of access to the population of the two states, and because the people of that village had already evinced an interest in the work of education by sustaining a seminary which offered facilities superior to any found elsewhere in the region.

THE CHARTER.

On application, the territorial legislature of Wisconsin enacted a charter for the college, approved February 2d, 1846, and printed on pages 103-4 of the volume of Laws of Wisconsin for 1846. The corporate title is "The Board of Trustees of Beloit College." By the act of incorporation, the board of trustees consists of sixteen members, with power to increase the number to twenty-four. Any seven constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The board elects new members for no definite term of service, but failure for more than one year to attend to the duties of the trust may create a vacancy. The charter specifies no particular requirements for membership. The following persons

are named as original trustees, viz.: Reverends A. Kent, D. Clary, S. Peet, F. Bascom, C. Waterbury, J. D. Stevens, A. L. Chapin and R. M. Pearson, and Messrs. G. W. Hiccox, A. Raymond, C. M. Goodsell, E. H. Potter, L. G. Fisher, W. Talcott, C. G. Hempstead and S. Hinman — one half clergymen and one half laymen; one half resident in Wisconsin and one half in Illinois. Of these original members, nine have deceased, four are still in the board, which at present numbers twenty-three. The charter passes the administration of the college into the hands of the board of trustees, with broad general powers, subject to no direct supervision or control by the state or municipal authorities. The college is, however, always open to visitation, and, in accordance with a subsequent statute, a report of the condition of the institution is made annually to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Congregational and Presbyterian Churches of Wisconsin and northern Illinois are regarded as the proper constituency of the college; but the charter precludes the prescription of any religious tenets or opinions as qualifications required of instructors or conditions of admission for students. Its aim is accordingly to give a Christian, but not a sectarian, education. The charter fixes the location of the college and all its departments in Beloit, and reserves to the legislature full power to alter or repeal the act of incorporation. The board of trustees are empowered to confer on those whom they may deem worthy, all such honors and degrees as are usually conferred by like institutions. The original charter has served the purpose of the college thus far without amendment or alteration.

THE OBJECT OF THE COLLEGE.

The American college is an institution *sui generis*, developed by circumstances and conditions peculiar to this country. The founders of Beloit College had before them the type form, as presented in the colleges of the older states, especially in those of New England, and their aim was, not in servile imitation to copy a model, but as wisely as possible to adapt the leading ideas and features of those institutions to the fresh life and swift growth of the west. So, the object of the institution they aimed to build was defined to be, to provide for the *thorough, liberal, Christian education of young men*; education being understood to mean chiefly, a self-development of the individual under training, to a true self-possession and command of his best faculties. The course of study was thus arranged for discipline even more than for instruction, though both are included. The design comprehends a training in language as the great instrument and condition of all culture, civilization or thought; in mathematics and science, as means of both guiding the processes of investigation and thought, and furnishing the matter of learning; in the histories of nature and of man, as the sources of practical knowledge; and in those philosophic and moral principles necessary to complete the general preparation for a broad and useful life. Under the conviction that positive principles of religious faith are essential to right thought as well as to right life, the institution is intended to be a *religious college*—not denominational, but distinctly and earnestly evangelical. Its endeavor is to combine in its culture, learning, religion and

morality, so as to form habits of thought, faith and rectitude, which will best fit men alike to succeed in the world, to do the world good, and to realize the Christian's hope in the world to come.

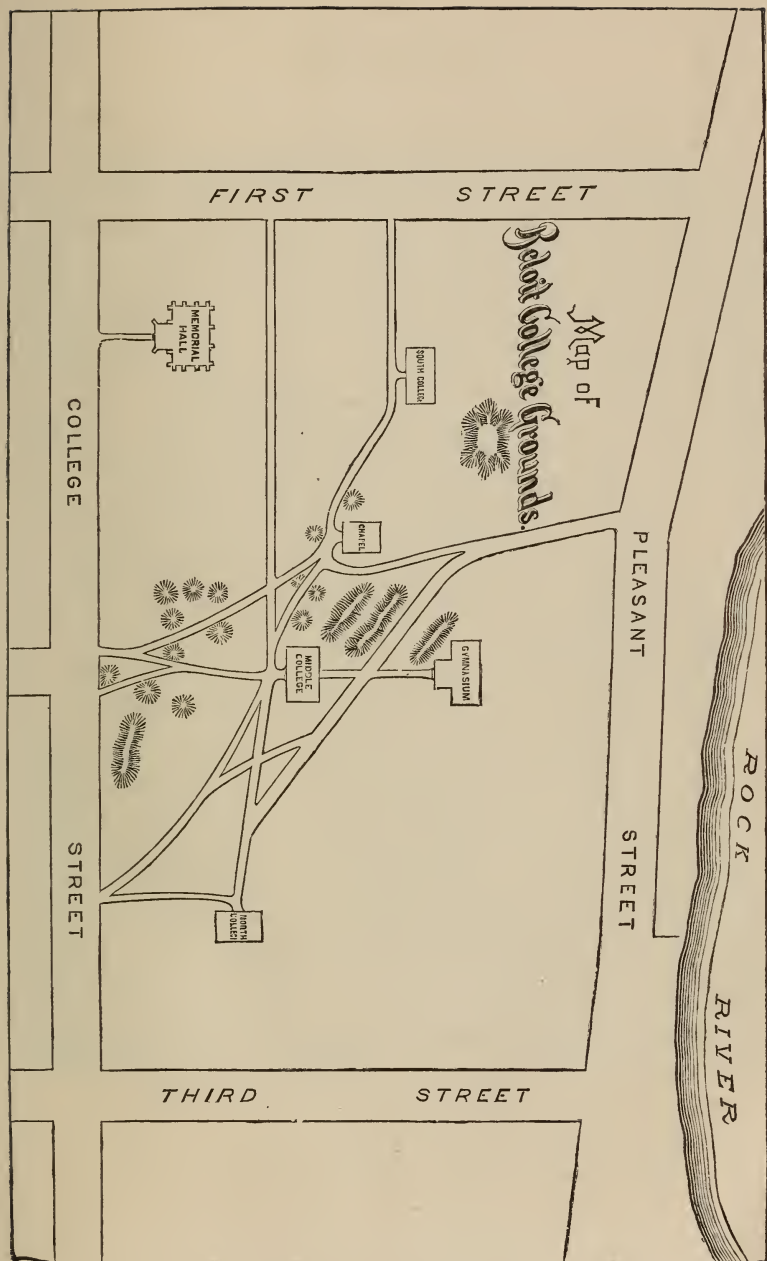
HISTORY.

The Board of Trustees of Beloit College held their first meeting October 23d, 1845, and took preliminary measures to secure a charter, select a location and devise a plan for a building. The charter enacted by the legislature was accepted October 13th, 1846. On the 24th of June, 1847, the corner stone of the first building was laid with appropriate ceremonies and public exercises. On the same day the first appointment of a professor was made, but that appointment was declined. The college was opened for its first class October 15, 1847, when five young men were examined, admitted as a Freshman class, and placed temporarily under the instruction of Mr. S. T. Merrill, then in charge of the Beloit Seminary. On the 23d of May, 1848, Mr. Jackson J. Bushnell was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Mr. Joseph Emerson Professor of Languages. These two gentlemen entered upon their duties at once, and to them was committed the class already received, and the further internal organization and administration of the college. On the 21st of November, 1849, Rev. Aaron L. Chapin was elected President of the college. He entered upon the duties of that office February 1st, 1850, and on the 24th of July of the same year he was formally inaugurated with public exercises held in a grove near the northwest corner of the college grounds. The first class was

graduated July 9th, 1851. Since then, a regular succession of classes has been kept up. Other appointments to the faculty of instruction, the enlargement of the college in the erection of buildings, the accumulation of endowments and the numbers of the several classes as graduated are given further on, under distinct titles. At the close of the first decade of the life of the college, a convention of its friends was held July 8th, 1857, when Prof. J. Emerson delivered a historical address, and resolutions were adopted recognizing the divine favor to the enterprise, and commending the college anew to the confidence of the friends of thorough education, with an earnest appeal for contributions to increase its resources. The annual commencement, July 14th, 1869, was made an occasion of special interest by the formal dedication of the Memorial Hall, erected in honor of those connected with the college who had served in the war for the preservation of the Union. Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, delivered an oration, and several of the Alumni and distinguished soldiers of the war gave brief addresses. In connection with the commencement of July 9th, 1872, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the college was commemorated by appropriate exercises, in which representatives from the Trustees, the Faculty and the Alumni, bore a part.

SITE AND BUILDINGS.

The site of the college is near the centre of the city of Beloit, on the south line of the state of Wisconsin, midway between lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. The city is easily accessible from all directions,



by two lines of railroad, one running north and south, and the other east and west, which cross each other at this place. The population of the city is about 5,000.

The college grounds inclose an area of 24 acres, sketched in outline on the map preceding. The premises are bounded by streets on every side, and the surface is diversified by groves and ravines, presenting a broad and elevated plateau fronting to the east, and on the west, sloping down nearly to the level of Rock River, from which it is separated by a street and a narrow tier of lots on the west side. This site was a place specially honored by the pre-historic races, as is attested by twenty of their mounds still preserved within its limits, one of which originally bore the unmistakable outlines of a turtle. At points indicated on the map stand six college buildings:

1. Middle College, begun in 1847, was finished so far as to be occupied the following year. It is an edifice of brick, measuring 64 feet by 44, and has three stories and an attic, surmounted by a cupola and belfry. The attic is occupied by students' rooms. The remainder is divided into ten rooms, devoted to lectures, recitations and laboratory work. Its cost was about \$10,000, mostly donated by citizens of Beloit with the original site.

2. North College, a dormitory of brick, three stories and a basement, measuring 54 feet by 40, was erected in 1854. The basement is used as a dining room and appendages for a students' club, and the three stories are divided into twelve suites of rooms for students. Its cost was about \$8,000, a small portion of which was contributed for the specific purpose.

3. The Chapel, a brick building, 60 feet in length by



MEMORIAL HALL OF BELOIT COLLEGE.,

40 in breadth, of two high stories, was erected in 1858. The lower story is appropriated to two school rooms for the Preparatory School, and the upper to the religious services of both departments. Its cost was about \$6,000, one-half of which was contributed by the citizens of Beloit.

4. South College is a two story building of wood, erected in 1868, to furnish additional dormitory accommodations. Its dimensions are 72 feet by 35, and it is divided into sixteen rooms. It cost \$5,000.

5. Memorial Hall, a view of which is presented on page 11, was erected in 1869, in honor of more than 400 sons of the college who took part, 46 of whom died, in the war for the Union. It is built of cream colored limestone, in modern Gothic style, 70 feet in length by 40 in breadth, with a vestibule 28 feet by 20. Its cost was \$26,000, provided for mostly by special donations for the object, gathered in the region. The vestibule is devoted to tablets and memorials of the war. The main building is divided into two stories, each forming a large, high hall. The upper hall is occupied by the library and the lower by the cabinet. It is contemplated that both will be eventually devoted to the library, when a separate building will be provided for the cabinet.

6. The Gymnasium, a building of wood, 20 feet by 38, one story with a basement, was erected in 1874, at an expense, including apparatus, of \$3,900, contributed chiefly by alumni and members of the college and citizens of Beloit. This building, though the property of the college, is under the charge of an association, embracing members of the Faculty and students. Each

student is required to take part in a daily drill for half an hour, in light gymnastics and vocal culture. A bowling alley in the basement, and other apparatus, furnish faculties for additional voluntary exercise.

COURSE OF STUDY.

In carrying out the object heretofore indicated, it was the first purpose of the trustees to confine their efforts to founding and maintaining a college in the strict sense of the term, in which the course of study and the standard of scholarship should be set high. A course of study was accordingly adopted conformed to those of the best eastern colleges. That purpose has been steadily adhered to as the chief aim, and that leading course of study has been changed only to be elevated and improved. But it was soon found that this region furnished hardly any facilities for preparing young men to enter college, and that there was great demand for an advanced English education, especially to prepare teachers for the public schools. Hence the absolute necessity of establishing, in connection with the college, a Preparatory Department and a Normal and English Department. The rapid development and wide range of Physical Science within the last quarter century, and the new professions which have thus been opened to young men, have made it advisable also to establish a course of study parallel and equivalent to the first, which shall bring within its scope new branches and a more thorough investigation of science and philosophy. As now organized, the college provides for young men, 1. The old classical course of study; 2. A Parallel Philosophical course, and, 3. A Preparatory school. These are severally presented in detail in the following tables:

CLASSICAL COURSE OF STUDY AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

	1847.	1860.	1875.
FRESHMAN YEAR.	Livy. Algebra. Homer's Iliad.	Livy, Lat. Prose Comp. Algebra. Homer's Iliad, Greek Prose Composition. Ancient History, Greece.	Livy, Lat. Prose Comp. Algebra. Homer's Odyssey, Greek Prose Comp. Ancient Hist., Greece. Chaucer. Gr. Testam't, Gospels.
	Livy. Algebra, Geometry. Homer's Iliad.	Livy, Latin Prose. Algebra, Geometry. Homer's Iliad, Greek Prose. Ancient History, Rome.	Livy. Geometry. Homer's Odyssey, Greek Prose. Ancient Hist., Rome. Chaucer. Gr. Testam't, Gospels.
	Horace. Geometry. Herodotus. Rhetorical Exercises, weekly through the year.	Horace, Latin Prose. Geometry. Herodotus, Gr. Prose. Weekly lessons in Chaucer, and Greek Testament. Weekly themes and declama- tions thro' the year.	Horace. Geometry, Plane Trig- onometry, Mensura- tion, Surveying. Herodotus, Gr. Prose. Chaucer. Greek Testament, Gos- pels.
SOPHOMORE YEAR.	Horace. Geometry, Trigonome- try. Herodotus, Xeno- phon's Memorabilia.	Horace, Latin Prose Composition. Trigonometry, Mensu- ration, Surveying and Navigation. Xenophon's Memora- bilis, Greek Prose Composition. Medieval History.	German. Spherical Trigonome- try, Navigation, Con- ic Sections. Xenophon's Memora- bilis. Ancient History, East. Spenser. Gr. Testam't, Gospels.
	Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia. Trigonometry, Mensu- ration, Surveying. The Alcestis of Eurip- ides. Rhetoric.	Tacitus on Oratory, Rhetoric. Trigonometry, Conic Sections. Plato's Apology and Crito, Greek Prose Composition. Modern History.	German. Greek Tragedy, Chemistry. Spenser. Greek Testament.
	Cicero de Oratore. Navigation, Conic Sections. The Prometheus of Æschylus. Rhetorical Exercises weekly through the year.	Tacitus, Rhetoric. Analytical Geometry, Calculus. The Prometheus of Æschylus, Greek Prose Composition. Physiology. Weekly Lessons in Spenser and Greek Testament. Weekly themes and declama- tions thro' the year.	Horace. Analytical Geometry, Calculus. Chemistry. Milton. Greek Testament.

CLASSICAL COURSE OF STUDY — *continued.*

	1847.	1860.	1875.
JUNIOR YEAR.	Tacitus. Natural Philosophy. Electra of Sophocles. Plato's Gorgias.	Cicero de Officiis. Natural Philosophy. German.	Rhetoric. Natural Philosophy. Mineralogy. Mediaeval History and History of Civiliza- tion. English Literature. Greek Testament, Epistles.
	Tacitus. Natural Philosophy. Demosthenes de Coro- na.	German. Natural Philosophy. Chemistry. Guizot's History of Civilization.	Rhetorical Analysis of Cicero and Demos- thenes. Natural Philosophy. Mental Philosophy. English Literature. Greek Testament.
	Select Latin. Astronomy, Botany. Natural Theology. Evidences of Christi- anity. Weekly rhetorical ex- ercises through the year.	Tacitus. The Antigone of Soph- ocles. Astronomy, Botany, Zoology. Weekly lessons from Milton, and weekly themes and orations through the year.	Tacitus. Thucydides. Botany. Plato's Apology, Crito and Phædo. English Literature. Greek Testament.
SENIOR YEAR.	Astronomy. Intellectual Philoso- phy, Logic. Physiology. Zoology.	Plato's Gorgias. Logic. Geology and Mineral- ogy.	Cicero de Natura Deo- rum. Logic. Geology. Shakspeare. Greek Testament, Epistles.
	The Calculus. Moral Philosophy. Political Economy. Select Greek. Chemistry.	Demosthenes de Coro- na. Mental Philosophy. Political Economy. U. S. Constitution.	Political Economy. U. S. Constitution. Astronomy. Moral Philosophy. Shakspeare. Greek Testament.
	Mineralogy, Geology. U. S. Constitution. Evidences of Christi- anity. Weekly exercises in Rhetoric and Com- position through the year.	Moral Philosophy. Evidences of Christi- anity and Butler's Analogy. Weekly lessons from writers of the 18th and 19th centuries. Weekly themes and orations. Weekly lessons in Greek Testament through the year.	International Law. Butler's Analogy. Evidences of Christi- anity. Bacon. Greek Testament.

PHILOSOPHICAL COURSE OF STUDY.

1875.

Freshman Year.

TERMS. 1st. 2d. 3d.	LANGUAGES, RHETORIC AND CIVIL POLITY.	MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.	HISTORY AND BELLES-LETTRES.	PHILOSOPHY AND BIBLE STUDIES.
	Latin or Greek. French.	Spherical Trigo- nometry. Navigation. Conic Sections.	Chaucer. Ancient History, Greece.	New Testament, Gospels.
	Latin or Greek. French.	Crystallography.	Chaucer. Ancient History, Rome.	New Testament, Gospels.
	Latin or Greek.	Anal. Geometry. Calculus, Botany	Chaucer.	New Testament, Gospels.

Sophomore Year.

TERMS. 1st. 2d. 3d.	Latin or Greek.	Mechanics and Hydrostatics. Chemistry.	Spenser, Milton. Ancient History, The East.	New Testament, Gospels.
	Latin or Greek.	Pneumatics, A- coustics, Elec- tricity, Magnet- ism, Optics. Chemistry.	Spenser and Mil- ton.	New Testament, Gospels.
	Latin or Greek.	Chemistry. Zoology.	Spenser and Mil- ton.	New Testament, Gospels.

Junior Year.

TERMS. 1st. 2d. 3d.	Rhetoric. German.	Mineralogy.	Hist. of France. Hist. of Civiliza'n Shaw's Manual.	New Testament. Acts.
	German.	Astronomy.	Shaw's Manual.	New Testament, Epistles. Men'l Philosoph'y
	German, (two dai- ly recitations).	Mineralogy. Lithology.	Shaw's Manual.	New Testament, Epistles.

Senior Year.

TERMS. 1st. 2d. 3d.		Geology.	German History and Literature. Shakspeare.	New Testament, Epistles. Logic.
	Political Econo- my. U.S. Constitution	Geology.	Shakspeare.	New Testament, Epistles. Moral Philosoph'y
	Internat'l Law	Comprehensive Review of Nat- ural History.	Shakspeare.	New Testament, Epistles. Butler's Analogy Evid. of Chris- tianity.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Classical Course of Study.

1849.	1860.	1875.
Latin Grammar. Latin Reader. Sallust. Virgil. Cicero. Greek Grammar. Greek Reader. Greek Testament. English Grammar. Arithmetic. Algebra. Geography. U. S. History.	1st year. { Latin Grammar and Reader. English Grammar. Geography. Arithmetic. 2d year. { Cæsar, Virgil. Greek Grammar and Lessons. English Grammar. Analysis of Milton. Arithmetic. Geography. 3d year. { Virgil. Cicero. Greek Reader. Algebra. U. S. History.	First year. { Latin Grammar and Lessons. Cæsar. English Grammar, Orthography. Arithmetic. U. S. History. General History. Physiology. Physical Geography. Second year. { Cæsar, Virgil. Greek Grammar and Lessons. Xenophon's Anabasis Arithmetic. Algebra. Ancient Hist., Greece and Rome. 3d year. { Virgil, Cicero. Xenophon's Anabasis Homer. Algebra. Geometry.

English, Normal and Scientific Courses.

1849.	1860.	1875.
<i>Normal and English Course.</i>	<i>Normal and Scientific Course.</i>	<i>Elementary Scientific Course.</i>
English Grammar and Analysis. Geography. History. Arithmetic. Algebra. Geometry, Surveying. Conic Sections. Physiology, Botany. Chemistry. Mineralogy, Geology. Rhetoric, Logic. Mental and Moral Philosophy. Political Economy. Evidences of Christianity.	English Grammar and Analysis. Geography. U. S. History. Arithmetic, Algebra. Geometry, Surveying. Conic Sections. Natural Philosophy. Chemistry, Physiology. Botany, Zoology. Rhetoric, Logic. Mental and Moral Philosophy. Political Economy. U. S. Constitution, Evidences of Christianity.	First year. { English Grammar and Analysis. Arithmetic, Algebra. Civil and Physical Geography. U. S. History. Bookkeeping. Sec. year. { Latin. Algebra, Geometry. General History. State and U. S. Const. Natural Philosophy. Botany. Third year. { Latin or Greek. Algebra, Geometry. Plane Trigonometry. Surveying. Physiology, Zoology. Chemistry. Geology.

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instruction is given in Chemistry by oral lectures and actual work on the part of the students, in the working laboratory, which was fitted up in 1870, and is under the charge of Prof. James H. Eaton. It has facilities for thirty students. The cabinet of minerals provides specimens for analysis.

PHYSICS.

In the department of Physics, recitations from text-books are supplemented by oral lectures, in connection with which principles are illustrated by means of varied apparatus.

NATURAL HISTORY.

In the several branches of Natural History, instruction is given by text-books, lectures, recitations and discussions, varied by field and laboratory work. Topics are also assigned to students for original investigation.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Through all the history of the college, this department has been made prominent. The weekly exercise kept up during the whole course is designed to introduce students to the leading writers of successive historical periods, with special attention to their idioms and style. For training in English Composition and Elocution, students are required from time to time to present original essays and orations on selected themes, with practice in reading and speaking.

BIBLE STUDIES.

The recitations in Bible Studies, every Monday morning, are designed to bring into review the historical

facts, the truths and principles of Christianity as they stand in the original scriptures, or are derived directly from them.

EXAMINATIONS.

The College year of thirty-nine weeks is divided into three terms. At the close of the first and second terms, each of the classes is examined orally, before the Faculty, in the studies of the term. At the close of each year, each class is subjected to a written examination in all the studies of the year. The results of these examinations are of importance in determining the standing of each student.

LIBRARY.

The College Library was commenced in 1848. For its progressive increase it has been indebted to many donors of books, or of means for their purchase. Among the largest donors of books were Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, D. D.; Rev. Prof. M. P. Squier, D. D.; Rev. Dr. Merrill, late of Middlebury, Vt.; Rev. A. Benton, and the United States government.

The Library now contains somewhat more than eight thousand volumes, besides several hundred pamphlets. It is dependent for its increase upon the continued liberality of donors, and upon the income of funds provided mainly for certain departments. These are, 1st. The Davis Fund, of \$500, given by Miss Elizabeth Davis, of Boston, Mass., for the department of English Literature. 2d. The Colton Fund, of \$5,000, left by the will of Mrs. Love Colton, devoted chiefly to the department of History and Civil Polity. 3d. The Emerson Fund, given in memory of Rev. Ralph Emerson, D. D., formerly professor in Andover Theological Seminary. This fund,

the value of which is estimated at \$15,000, is devoted to the department of Sacred and Classical Learning.

The Library is opened at stated times for consultation and for the drawing of books by members of the college.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES AMONG STUDENTS.

The Archæan Society was organized for literary and rhetorical practice in the first year of the college. It was reorganized a few years afterward as the Archæan Union, consisting of the Alethian and Delian Societies, having a common library of about 1,000 volumes, and common public meetings. Literary Societies are also maintained in the Preparatory School.

COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

A monthly magazine was commenced by the students in 1853, and is now in the twenty-second volume. It is now published semi-monthly under the name of the Round Table and Beloit Monthly.

A Reading Room is maintained under the auspices of the Archæan Union and the College Monthly.

The Missionary Society also has a library, and gathers information and organizes Christian effort in the college and the vicinity.

CABINET.

The College Cabinet contains: *a.* Minerals—150 species represented by about 1,000 specimens of good cabinet size of American and European localities; no species are represented with especial prominence. *b.* Rocks—300 specimens of crystalline and 50 of fragmental rocks of Wisconsin, 100 European crystalline and fragmental. All these specimens are neatly trimmed 4×3 inches, and the localities are accurately known.

Also 65 specimens of lava from Mount Vesuvius, from eruptions of different dates. *c.* Animals — This collection is small, shells and birds being best represented. *d.* Fossils — The Trenton limestone of this region is represented quite fully. With a few fossils from most of the formations, the Niagara of Wisconsin and the Upper Helderberg at the Falls of the Ohio, have contributed the greater number of specimens. There is a European collection of 183 species. It is expected that the Palæozoic fossils will be largely increased from the state geological survey. *e.* Plants — The botanical collection embraces more than three thousand species of plants collected in this country and Europe.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND BENEFICIARY FUNDS.

The sum of \$9,000, received through bequests and donations for this purpose, is set apart as an Educational Fund, the income of which is appropriated in aid of students with narrow means, preparing for the Christian ministry in connection with any evangelical denomination.

The payment of \$500 establishes a permanent scholarship which provides for the tuition of one student annually, to be named by the donor or by the College Faculty. Sixteen such scholarships, of which four were contributed by churches, have been fully paid and are now available. Several others, on which partial payments have been made, remain to be filled up in the future.

Formerly, an individual scholarship was offered on payment of \$100, which provides for the tuition of one student through the college course of four years, or its

equivalent in the Preparatory School. No new scholarships are issued on this plan, but one hundred such were established, twenty-seven of which have been used up, and the remainder are still good for the period of twenty-five years from the date of the donation. The only conditions of these scholarships, both permanent and single are, that the benefit shall be in every case a free gift to the occupant, and that his conduct and scholarship must be approved by the Faculty as meeting the requirements of the College.

Through these resources, the income of about \$25,000 is available for the relief of students who are struggling against pecuniary embarrassments to secure a liberal education.

PRIZES.

By the benefactions of several donors, three prize scholarships have been founded, available for tuition in whole or in part, one for each of the three last years of the College course, awarded to the student of highest standing in scholarship.

A scholarship has also been founded which offers free tuition for one year to the graduate of any High School in Wisconsin or Illinois who passes the best examination on admission to the College.

There are provided, also, a small prize for the student who passes the best examination for admission to the Freshman Class, two prizes awarded to members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes for excellence in declamation, and a prize, competed for by members of the Senior Class, presenting English essays on subjects assigned.

STUDENTS IN COLLEGE CLASSES AT BELOIT COLLEGE.

<i>Years.</i>	Freshman.	Sophom ^r e.	Junior.	Senior.	Special.	Total.	Graduated.	Left.
1847-8.....	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	1
1848-9.....	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..
1849-'50.....	5	..	4	..	..	9	..	1
1850-1.....	10	4	..	3	..	17	3	1
1851-2.....	13	10	5	1	..	29	1	6
1852-3.....	16	11	7	5	..	39	5	13
1853-4.....	9	11	6	4	..	30	4	4
1854-5.....	15	9	7	5	..	36	4	4
1855-6.....	13	13	7	7	..	40	7	2
1856-7.....	15	11	11	8	..	45	8	9
1857-8.....	14	14	8	8	..	44	8	7
1858-9.....	21	9	8	7	7	52	8	4
1859-'60.....	23	21	8	8	..	60	7	13
1860-1.....	17	21	18	4	..	60	4	16
1861-2.....	23	10	15	16	..	64	16	5
1862-3.....	30	16	9	13	..	68	12	14
1863-4.....	25	21	13	4	..	63	3	8
1864-5.....	24	17	20	7	..	68	7	16
1865-6.....	28	13	16	18	..	75	17	11
1866-7.....	37	23	8	14	..	82	13	21
1867-8.....	18	25	13	8	..	64	8	11
1868-9.....	29	15	20	13	..	77	13	18
1869-'70.....	31	18	11	17	..	77	18	15
1870-1.....	14	20	14	11	5	64	11	12
1871-2.....	15	12	13	13	5	58	13	12
1872-3.....	20	14	10	13	..	57	13	15
1873-4.....	29	15	5	9	..	58	9	8
1874-5.....	25	28	9	3	..	65	3	11
1875-6.....	29	19	21	10	..	79	..	..

[illegible]

HISTORICAL SKETCH

RESIDENCES OF STUDENTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS AS SHOWN BY ANNUAL CATALOGUES.

[illegible]

ALUMNI OF BELOIT COLLEGE.
RESIDENCE OF Alumni of Beloit College at Graduation, and in 1876.

	Maine.	N. H.	Mass.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Md.	Va.	D. C.	Fla.	Ala.	Ohio.	Mich.	Ind.	Wis.	Minn.	Iowa.	Mo.	Kan.	Neb.	Dak.	Col.	Mont.	Cal.	Oreg.	Texas.	Mex.	S. Am.	Scot.	Irel'd.	Eng.	Germ.	Turk.	India.	China.	Japan.	Total.		
At graduation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
In 1876,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198

EMPLOYMENT OF Alumni of Beloit College, 1876.

	Minis- ters.	Foreign Mission.	Theolog. Studt. College	Pres. College	Prof's. in Colleg's.	Inst's in Colleg's.	Prim. in D.&D. in	Prof. in D.&D. in	Teachers	Medical Profes.	Physi- cians.	Dentist.	Law- yers.	Law Stu- dents.	Editors.	Total of Profess.	Manufac- turers.	Mer- chants.	Clerks.	Real Es- tate Br.	Rail- road.	Survey- or.	Sales- man.	Station- er.	Miner.	Insur- ance.	Total in business.	Unclass- ified.	Grand Total.	
Living, -	63	7	14	2	4	1	1	3	12	1	11	1	22	8	10	160	6	13	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	6	198
Deceased, -	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	8	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Total, -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	8	216

STATIONS which have been occupied by former Students of Beloit College, as Ministers of the Gospel.

	Maine.	N. H.	Ver.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	Penn.	Fla.	Ohio.	Ind.	Mich.	Ill.	Wis.	Minn.	Iowa.	Mo.	Kan.	Neb.	Dak.	Col.	Wyo.	Cal.	Oreg.	Tot. in 23 Sts.	Mex.	Can.	Eng.	Turk.	Japan.	China.	India.	In 7 count.	Total.	
Grad., '78.	5	3	5	14	..	4	7	3	5	1	6	3	6	38	64	7	9	1	4	9	2	4	1	5	1	207	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	13	220
N-gr., '29.	3	2	1	5	1	..	..	2	..	2	1	18	28	40	14	13	4	1	2	1	..	7	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
Total..	8	5	6	19	1	4	7	7	1	8	4	24	66	104	21	22	5	5	11	3	4	1	12	1	....	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	....	365	

GIFTS AND ENDOWMENTS.

<i>Benefactors.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Objects.</i>
Citizens of Beloit, - - -	1845-00	\$3,500	Site.
Citizens of Beloit, - - -	1845-48	9,500	Middle College.
Rev. Henry Barber, - - -	1846-00	1,000	General purposes.
Thomas W. Williams, - - -	1847-67	12,000	Professorship.
Citizens of Saybrook, - - -	1848-00	500	Charity scholarship.
Citizens of Milwaukee, - - -	1849-00	2,200	Endowment.
Citizens of Galena, - - -	1849-00	105	General purposes.
Mrs. Sarah Austin, - - -	1850-00	500	Charity scholarship.
Meneely & Co., - - -	1850-00	24	Bell.
Ladies of Beloit, - - -	1850-00	80	Bell and Library cases.
J. J. Bushnell, - - -	1850-00	500	Apparatus.
Mrs. Sarah W. Hale, - - -	1850-00	35,000	Professorship, cur. expen.
Miles P. Squier, D. D., - - -	1850-00	10,000	Professorship.
Rev. David Root, - - -	1850-63	10,000	Professorship.
John Emerson, - - -	1850-52	1,000	Charity scholarships.
General subscriptions (West)	1850-53	8,000	Scholarships, cur. expen.
Citizens of Chicago, - - -	1852-00	3,900	Endowments.
Mrs. L. Colton, - - -	1852-54	1,000	Chapel library, N. Col'ge.
Mrs. Z. P. Banister, - - -	1852-00	100	General purposes.
Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, - - -	1853-00	20	Library.
Danforth, Wright & Co., - - -	1853-00	250	Diploma plate.
Joseph Otis (bequest), - - -	1854-00	2,000	Charity scholarships.
General subscriptions (West)	1853-54	2,000	Scholarships, gen'l uses.
H. N. Brinsmade, D. D., - - -	1854-65	7,000	Professorship.
E. C. Chapin, - - -	1854-56	1,000	North College.
General subscriptions (West)	1856-00	13,000	General purposes.
Mrs. L. Colton (bequest), - - -	1857-00	5,000	Library fund.
General subscriptions (East)	1857-00	7,800	General purposes.
Citizens of Beloit, - - -	1854-00	3,000	Chapel.
An anonymous friend, - - -	1863-00	10,000	Endowment fund.
Subscriptions (East), - - -	1863-64	15,000	Endowment fund.
W. S. Gilman, - - -	1864-00	5,000	Endowment fund.
Miss C. E. Nye (bequest), - - -	1864-00	1,500	General purposes.
James T. Lewis, - - -	1865-00	100	Prize fund.
A. Harwood, - - -	1865-00	12,000	Professorship.
Ralph Emerson, - - -	1866-00	15,000	Library fund.
Mrs. James H. Rogers, - - -	1868-00	500	Prize scholarship.
General subscriptions (West)	1863-70	25,000	Scholarships, gen'l uses.
General subscriptions (West)	1866-70	18,000	Memorial Hall.
Miss E. Davis, - - -	1870-00	500	Library fund.
Mrs. M. T. Ripley, - - -	1871-00	500	Fund for Chemical Dep't.
Subscriptions (West), - - -	1872-00	10,000	Endowment.
Citizens of Beloit, Alumni, and others, - - -	1872-75	3,900	Gymnasium.
Rufus Dodge (bequest), - - -	1873-00	5,000	Education fund.
Mrs. M. P. Squier (bequest)	1875-00	2,000	Squier professorship.
James S. Seymour (bequest)	1876-00	3,000	Squier professorship.
Miscellaneous small contr'n's	.....	1,500	General purposes.
Wis. Normal School Fund *	58-59-60	3,440	Current expenses.
Contributions from the East through Western Col. Soc'y	1849-57	8,000	Current expenses.

* Before the establishment of State Normal Schools, a distribution of the income of the Wisconsin Normal School Fund was made to several institutions in the state doing Normal work, in which Beloit College participated. It has received no other grant from the state.

SUCCESSIVE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

<i>Elect.</i>	<i>Presidents of the Board.</i>	<i>Ret.</i>
1845	* Rev. Aratus Kent, - - - - -	1850
1850	Rev. Aaron L. Chapin, D. D., - - - - -	
	<i>Secretaries of the Board.</i>	
1845	* Rev. Dexter Clary, - - - - -	1874
1874	Rev. Henry P. Higley, - - - - -	
	<i>Members.</i>	
1845	* Rev. Aratus Kent, - - - - -	1869
1845	* Rev. Dexter Clary, - - - - -	1874
1845	* Rev. Stephen Peet, - - - - -	1855
1845	Rev. Flavel Bascom, - - - - -	1850
1845	Rev. Calvin Waterbury, - - - - -	1850
1845	Rev. Jedediah D. Stevens, - - - - -	1873
1845	Rev. Aaron L. Chapin, D. D., - - - - -	
1845	Rev. Ruel M. Pearson, - - - - -	
1845	* George W. Hickcox, - - - - -	1856
1845	* Augustine Raymond, - - - - -	1851
1845	* Charles M. Goodsell, - - - - -	1848
1845	* Ephraim H. Potter, - - - - -	1857
1845	Lucius G. Fisher, - - - - -	
1845	Wait Talcott, - - - - -	
1845	* Charles S. Hempstead, - - - - -	1847
1845	* Samuel Hinman, - - - - -	1865
1848	* Horatio Newhall, M. D., - - - - -	1866
1848	* Eliphalet Cramer, - - - - -	1858
1850	Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D. D., - - - - -	
1851	* Rev. Harvey Curtis, D. D., - - - - -	1858
1851	* Rev. John Lewis, - - - - -	1860
1851	Benjamin W. Raymond, - - - - -	
1856	Rev. Isaac E. Cary, - - - - -	1858
1856	* James H. Rogers, - - - - -	1863
1856	Rev. Horatio N. Brinsmade, D. D., - - - - -	1865
1856	Anson P. Waterman, - - - - -	
1858	Rev. Zephaniah M. Humphrey, D. D., - - - - -	1861
1858	Rev. Henry B. Holmes, - - - - -	1863
1858	Thomas D. Robertson, - - - - -	
1858	Ellis S. Chesbrough, - - - - -	
1858	Rev. Charles P. Bush, D. D., - - - - -	1860
1860	* Rev. Martin P. Kinney, - - - - -	1870
1861	Josiah L. Pickard, LL. D., - - - - -	
1862	Rev. Charles D. Helmer, - - - - -	1876
1863	Rev. Isaac E. Carey, - - - - -	1874
1863	Rev. Charles Boynton, - - - - -	1870
1866	Samuel D. Hastings, - - - - -	
1866	Rev. Enos J. Montague, - - - - -	
1866	Rev. Samuel W. Eaton, - - - - -	
1866	John R. Goodrich, - - - - -	
1867	Roger H. Mills, - - - - -	
1869	Sereno T. Merrill, - - - - -	
1869	Rev. Joseph Collie, - - - - -	
1870	Rev. Lyman Whiting, D. D., - - - - -	
1870	Harlan M. Page, - - - - -	
1873	Rev. Henry P. Higley, - - - - -	
1874	Orlando B. Bidwell, - - - - -	
1874	Rev. Henry A. Miner, - - - - -	
	<i>Treasurers.</i>	
1849	* Jackson J. Bushnell, - - - - -	1856
1856	* Leander D. Gregory, - - - - -	1869
1869	Anson P. Waterman, - - - - -	

* Deceased.

SUCCESSIVE MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY.

<i>Elect.</i>		<i>Ret.</i>
	<i>Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.</i>	
1848	Jackson J. Bushnell, M. A., - - - - -	1858
1860	Rev. Henry L. Kelsey, M. A., - - - - -	1863
1864	*Jackson J. Bushnell, M. A., - - - - -	1873
	<i>Chair of Latin and Greek Languages.</i>	
1848	Joseph Emerson, M. A. - - - - -	1856
	<i>Chair of Chemistry and Natural Science.</i>	
1849	*Stephen P. Lathrop, M. D., - - - - -	1854
1858	Henry B. Nason, Ph. D., - - - - -	1866
1866	Elijah P. Harris, Ph. D., - - - - -	1868
1868	James H. Eaton, Ph. D., - - - - -	—
	<i>Chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.</i>	
1850	*Miles P. Squier, D. D., - - - - -	1866
1864	James J. Blaisdell, D. D., - - - - -	—
	<i>Chair of History and Civil Polity.</i>	
1853	Aaron L. Chapin, D. D., - - - - -	—
	<i>Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature.</i>	
1853	Franklin W. Fisk, D. D., - - - - -	1859
1859	James J. Blaisdell, D. D., - - - - -	1864
1868	Rev. Lyman S. Rowland, M. A., - - - - -	1870
1871	Rev. Henry M. Whitney, M. A., - - - - -	—
	<i>Chair of Mathematics.</i>	
1854	Rev. William Porter, M. A., - - - - -	1856
	<i>Chair of Greek Language and Literature.</i>	
1856	Rev. Joseph Emerson, M. A., - - - - -	—
	<i>Chair of Latin Language and Literature.</i>	
1856	Rev. William Porter, M. A., - - - - -	—
	<i>Chair of Modern Languages.</i>	
1871	Peter Hendrickson, M. A., - - - - -	—
	<i>Chair of Geology, Zoology and Botany.</i>	
1872	Thomas C. Chamberlin, M. A., - - - - -	—
	<i>Principals of Preparatory School.</i>	
1854	Lucius D. Chapin, M. A., - - - - -	1855
1855	John P. Fisk, M. A., - - - - -	1871
1871	Ira W. Pettibone, M. A., - - - - -	—
	<i>Instructors in Mathematics.</i>	
1855	Rev. Mason P. Grosvenor, - - - - -	1855
1856	*Rev. Melzar Montague, M. A., - - - - -	1856
	<i>Instructor in Chemistry.</i>	
1856	*James Richards, M. D., - - - - -	1857
	<i>Instructors in Rhetoric.</i>	
1865	Henry C. Dickinson, B. A., - - - - -	1866
1866	*Rev. E. G. Miner, M. A., - - - - -	1867
	<i>Tutors.</i>	
1849	Isaac E. Carey, B. A., - - - - -	1851
1850	*Joseph Hurlbut, B. A., - - - - -	1851
1851	Thomas S. Potwin, B. A., - - - - -	1853
1853	Fisk P. Brewer, B. A., - - - - -	1854
1854	Lewis C. Baker, B. A., - - - - -	1855
1855	William D. Alexander, B. A., - - - - -	1856
1856	Peter McVicar, B. A., - - - - -	1857
1857	William H. Ward, B. A., - - - - -	1858
1857	Franklin C. Jones, B. A., - - - - -	1858
1858	Henry S. DeForest, B. A., - - - - -	1860
1864	*Henry C. Dickinson, B. A., - - - - -	1865
	<i>Assistants in Preparatory School.</i>	
1871	Allison D. Adams, B. A., - - - - -	1872
1872	Thomas D. Christie, B. A., - - - - -	1874
1874	George B. Adams, B. A., - - - - -	1875
1874	Goodwin D. Swezey, B. A., - - - - -	1875
1875	Samuel T. Kidder, B. A., - - - - -	—

* Deceased.

DEGREES

Beloit College has conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on 216 young men, of whom 105 have received also the degree of Master of Arts in course. Honorary degrees have been conferred as follows:

- 1857. LL. D. on *Edward V. Whiton.
- 1857. M. A. " John P. Fisk.
- 1858. M. A. " Henry Freeman.
- 1858. M. A. " James F. Hunnewell.
- 1861. M. A. " *Rev. Martin P. Kinney.
- 1861. M. A. " Rev. Edward Brown.
- 1861. LL. D. " Orsamus Cole.
- 1863. LL. D. " *Richard Yates.
- 1863. LL. D. " David Davis.
- 1864. M. A. " Prof. Chester S. Lyman.
- 1869. LL. D. " Timothy O. Howe.
- 1869. LL. D. " Matthew H. Carpenter.
- 1869. D. D. " Rev. Flavel Bascom.
- 1869. D. D. " *Rev. John J. Miter.
- 1869. M. A. " Rev. James R. Danforth.
- 1870. LL. D. " Josiah L. Pickard.
- 1870. LL. D. " Jason Downer.
- 1870. D. D. " Prof. James T. Hyde.
- 1871. D. D. " Pres. James W. Strong.
- 1871. D. D. " Pres. Peter McVicar.
- 1872. LL. D. " Cadwallader C. Washburn.
- 1872. M. A. " Alfred A. Jackson.
- 1873. D. D. " Stephen R. Riggs.
- 1873. D. D. " *Rev. James B. Miles.
- 1874. M. A. " Rev. Edward P. Salmon.
- 1874. M. A. " Rev. Joel G. Sabin.
- 1874. M. A. " Rev. Spencer R. Wells.

* Deceased.

DENOMINATIONS OF MINISTERS WHO HAVE STUDIED AT
BELOIT.

The auspices under which the College was planted, and the influences attending its growth, have conducted to direct the attention of many of its students to the Christian ministry as a profession. The following table shows how the fruits of its work, in this respect, have been distributed among the different branches of the church:

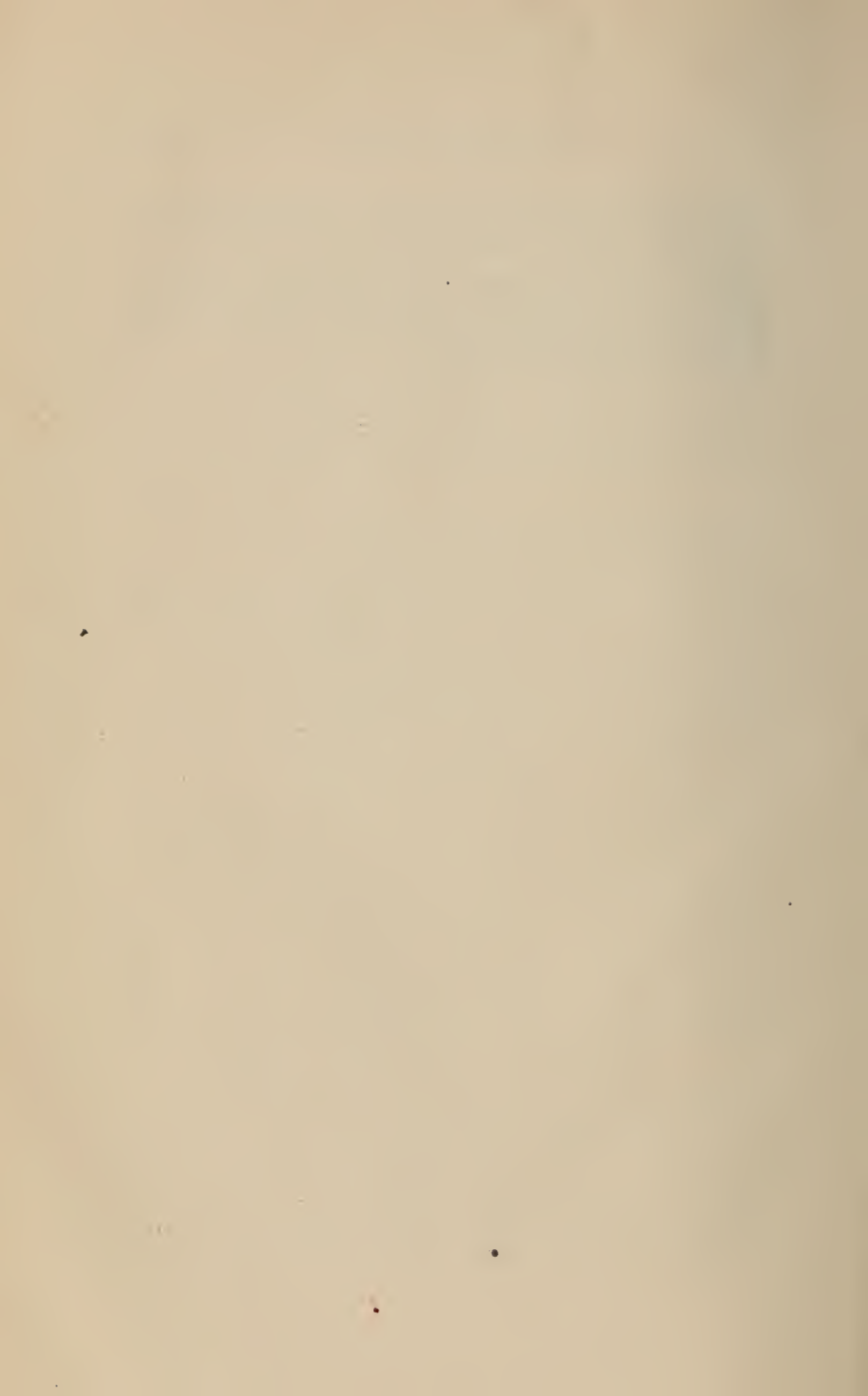
	Cong.	Pres.	Meth.	Epis.	Ref'd	Unit.	Swed.	Total.
Graduated at Beloit.....	54	14	5	3	1	.....	1	78
Graduated at other colleges	3	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	11
Not graduates.....	16	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	73	22	10	4	1	1	1	112

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

The charter authorizes the board of trustees to open departments for the study of the liberal professions. In the year 1852, some steps were taken preliminary to the establishing of a Theological School in connection with the college. But measures soon after adopted for setting up separate Theological Seminaries elsewhere on this field, led to the abandonment of the plan, and thus far no professional schools have been organized.

The institution thus stands devoted to the one object of making as complete and thorough as possible the processes of a proper *college education*. The foundations have been laid broad and deep, and an auspicious beginning has been made. For the full accomplishment of its aim, large additions to its endowments are needed.

If the spirit of Christian beneficence, which has been its dependence hitherto, shall, in the years to come, be expanded in due proportion to the developing wealth of the region, the wants of the enterprise will be met and its abiding prosperity ensured.



PAMPHLET BINDER

Syracuse, N. Y.

Stockton, Calif.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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